

SAYS HE "SPOTTED"
JOBS FOR McNAMARA

Former Union Ironworker Makes
Alleged Confession to
Newspaper.

TELLS OF VARIOUS OUTRAGES

Alleges Payment Was Refused
Him After He Served Time
for a Dynamite Job
in Utah.

Muskogee, Okla., June 3.—John Delaney, a structural iron worker, it is said, confessed to-day that he had been employed by John J. McNamara, secretary and treasurer of the International Association of Bridge and Iron Workers, to travel through the country, carefully inspecting all structures being erected by non-union labor and securing carefully made drawings of said structures and marking the spot with a cross where dynamite could be most easily placed and would be most effective.

The alleged confession was made to Harry Egan, a representative of "The Muskogee Phoenix," in the presence of witnesses.

Delaney still has a few drawings bearing the crossmarks in his possession, together with several letters of instructions addressed to him and purporting to be signed by McNamara.

A representative of William J. Burns was here to-day and immediately departed for the East.

The Alleged Confession.

Delaney in his alleged confession said he was introduced to McNamara at Indianapolis by G. E. Skidmore, of Pittsburgh. Delaney's alleged confession in part follows:

The first building I located for Mr. McNamara was in Chicago, an office building in Vine street, which was being erected by non-union men. I sent Mr. McNamara a diagram of this building, showing him the point where dynamite could be placed for the destruction of the building. This building was blown up by members of the Structural Ironworkers' Union in January of the year 1907.

The next building I located was the vice plant in Chicago, which was blown up in February of the year 1907. I went from there to St. Louis and located a place in St. Charles street, which was blown up some time later by the Structural Ironworkers' Union. I went from there to Denver.

While at Denver I received a letter from McNamara to go to Salt Lake City, and I went, arriving there the 16th day of November, 1907. I got two letters from McNamara, instructing me to find the location of the Utah Hotel. This building was blown up on the 25th day of December at 3 a. m.

Served Sentence in Utah.

I was arrested and tried in connection with this case and given six months in the county jail and a fine of \$500. I paid them \$250 and the balance was remitted, and I was released.

After leaving the jail I went to Houston, Tex., and there wrote to McNamara, demanding my fee for the part I had taken in these affairs. He wrote back to me, refusing to give me any aid whatever, and also advised the local secretary to take up my union card. My union card was No. 78,383. Since then I have had nothing whatever to do with the union or McNamara, and give this statement cheerfully of my own accord that justice may be done to the offending parties.

Delaney came to Muskogee two months ago. He began work as a cab driver. He worked at that just seven days, when he obtained employment as a "dynamiter" or "nitro-glycerine shooter" in the oil fields here. He is still working here.

POLICEMAN SHOTS NEGRO

Bullet Puts End to Wild Doings
of Man Armed with Axe.

Brandishing an axe and making wild rushes at pedestrians, a negro caused consternation in the vicinity of West 88th street and Eighth avenue last night until he was shot by a policeman.

Patrolman David Levy, of Traffic Squad C, was riding his bicycle along the avenue, when he heard cries and saw people running east in 38th street toward Eighth avenue, and he soon found that they were being chased by a negro waving an axe and roaring threats. He dismounted and made a dash for the negro as he turned south in Eighth avenue.

Levy was within a few feet of him, when he called on him to drop the axe. In reply the negro made a sweep at the policeman with the weapon, and was closing upon him when Levy drew his revolver and fired. The bullet struck him in the stomach and he fell to the sidewalk.

Dr. Parden, of the New York Hospital, took the injured man to the hospital, where he said he was William Mingo, of No. 351 West 36th street. He gave no explanation for his actions, and the surgeons could find no trace of alcoholism. He is said to be in a serious condition.

BOY PLAYS DETECTIVE

Policeman's Son Helps Find
Stolen Horse and Wagon.

Isidore Slonow, a truckman, of No. 2241 Second avenue, left his truck standing in front of No. 164 East 110th street last night and two men drove the old horse and vehicle away. When the truckman reappeared and saw that the horse and truck were gone he became much excited. A small boy told him two men had taken his wagon, and added:

"Now I'm going to tell papa—he'll find those men."

While Slonow stood in the street wondering what the boy's father could do to return his property, the boy was hurrying to the East 126th street police station. He asked for his father and in a moment Policeman John Hartigan had his son in his arms and was asking what he wanted. The boy was John Hartigan, Jr. He told his story and his father and Detective Dulnta started out and found the horse and wagon at Park avenue and 117th street. The two men had evidently fled on seeing them approach.

Slonow told the police that in the afternoon two men had offered him \$10 to move some furniture from the fourth floor of the 119th street house, but when he arrived he found no one there.

AN EXCELLENT SPRING TONIC
Callahan, Iron and Port
H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 124 Fulton St., N. Y.
—Advt.

COLQUITT WON'T QUIT

Texas Governor Will Attend
"Wet" Rally, Despite Threats.

Austin, Tex., June 3.—Governor Colquitt has received a number of anonymous letters in the last few days making threats upon his life for his activity in behalf of the anti-prohibition cause. In a letter received to-day he is warned that if he attends the anti-prohibition rally at Fort Worth on Monday he may be killed. The letter was mailed on the train between Longview and Galveston, and reads:

I warn you not to go to Fort Worth with the whiskey men. If you do you won't be apt to live out your term of office. Much better for you to be out of the way than for even one young man to become a drunkard. It might be well for you to sleep with this under your head every night.

Governor Colquitt will go to Fort Worth to-morrow. He was elected Governor as a "wet" Democrat, the prohibition vote being scattered among three strong "dry" Democratic candidates.

HARMON DECLARES WAR

Considers Wilson and Bryan
Enemies in Presidential Fight.

Cincinnati, June 3.—Governor Judson Harmon of Ohio to-day made a statement through Lieutenant Governor Hugh S. Nichols that he would spare none of his enemies in the campaign for the Presidential nomination. Nichols said that both Bryan and Governor Wilson were regarded by Harmon as his political enemies.

"Governor Harmon has been very busy attending to state matters," Nichols declared. "Had other men been so consistent with the campaign speeches as to do this, other states would have as good a record in recently made laws as Ohio. Also, had Governor Harmon spent his time in gadding about the country making speeches his name would now be on every lip. He considers both Bryan and Wilson to be enemies and will not rest until they are in the discard. Bryan tried three times for the Presidency, failed each time, and should now permit somebody to run for the office without listening to his quibbling. Anyway, Harmon is a better progressive than Wilson right now."

Lafayette, Ind., June 3.—A resolution endorsing Governor Marshall for the Presidency in 1912 was adopted to-day by the Indiana Democratic Editors' Association, in session here. The meeting also commended the work of the Democratic Congressmen from Indiana.

MAKES PLEA ON TOMBSTONE

Widow Thinks Man Who Killed
Husband Will Now Surrender.

Stamford, Conn., June 3.—In the hope that the guilty person may some day read the inscription and give himself up to the police, Mrs. John De Martino has had inscribed on a monument just erected over the grave of her husband a description of the accident in which he was killed on October 29, 1910.

Mr. De Martino, who was a manufacturer of perfumes, was hit by an automobile in Bridgeport and was killed instantly. The driver of the car escaped, and although the police made a long search he was never found. Mrs. De Martino grieved over the death of her husband, and the failure to bring to justice the driver did not lessen her grief.

When she decided recently to place a monument over her husband's grave she gave orders that the stonemason put on it in prominent letters the story of the accident. She said she felt that if the guilty driver ever read the inscription it would move him, as to compel him to give himself up.

HORSE "BARKED LIKE DOG"

Bitten Recently, Animal Suffers
from Rabies and Is Shot.

A mad horse that had been "barking like a dog," according to its owner, was shot and killed yesterday afternoon by Patrolman Costin, of the Alexander avenue police station, in the stable yard of No. 296 East 146th street, The Bronx.

The horse was bitten by a small dog six weeks ago, and yesterday gnawed away a large portion of a stall. The "barking" of the animal attracted hundreds of persons to the stable, and when it attempted to gnaw its way through the door of its stall Mr. Armstrong summoned two veterinarians, who pronounced the animal mad and declared it was suffering from rabies.

The horse was lassoed and led from the stall into the stable yard, where it charged a flock of chickens and attempted to escape. It required ten men to hold the animal until another rope could be fastened about its neck. The two ropes were tried to the wheels of trucks and the patrolman drew his revolver. He was about to fire, when the animal lunged and broke one of the ropes. It was again lassoed and then shot and killed.

QUARTER CENTURY SEARCH

New York Man Finds Missing Brother
in Cleveland.

Cleveland, June 3.—A search of nearly a quarter of a century for John William Hoyt, who left Stamford, Conn., twenty-three years ago, was ended to-day, when his brother, Clasen W. Hoyt, a real estate man, of New York City, came to Cleveland to take his aged relative home. John Hoyt is seventy-two years old.

John Hoyt is a man of exceptional ability, and although a construction engineer, is practically penniless. His case was brought to the attention of the city outdoor Relief Department, and he was removed from a cheap boarding house to the Warrensville Farm Colony. He gave the name of his brother in New York.

Clasen Hoyt said that the family had been advertising for the lost man since the time he disappeared. His wife is still living, being now a resident of Springfield, Mass. John Hoyt is a graduate of Wesleyan College, at Middletown, Conn., and for many years was known as one of the most promising construction engineers in Connecticut.

SUPREME COURT WOULD
REMEDY LAW'S DELAYS

Chief Justice White Appoints
Committee to Revise Procedure
in Courts of Equity.

MR. TAFT RECOMMENDED IT

Committee Consists of Chief Justice and Justices Lurton and Van Devanter—Action Gratifies Lawyers Here.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, June 3.—The first step in accordance with President Taft's suggestion for the reform of judicial procedure was taken to-day in the announcement of the appointment of a committee, consisting of the Chief Justice of the United States and Associate Justices Lurton and Vandevanter, to undertake a revision of the rules of practice in federal courts of equity. Chief Justice White himself, who designated the committee, will act as chairman ex officio. The work will be taken up in the recess of the Supreme Court. Chief Justice White announced that the committee in framing new rules will receive any suggestions which may be made by the bar of the country.

It is expected that as a result of the reform to be undertaken the adjustment of disputes in courts of equity will be expedited, and the long delays due to the present rules, which are to some extent obsolete, will be avoided. Eventually, it is hoped, the revision of equity rules will set the example for similar general reforms in court procedure, and that the technical obstacles which can now be interposed in the course of the administration of justice will be reduced to a minimum. In connection with this point attention will probably be called to the congestion of the docket of the Supreme Court itself, which is now so great that private litigants cannot obtain a hearing until more than two years after their case has been filed.

Attention was called to this delay in the administration of justice by President Taft in his message to the last Congress. "One great crying need in these United States," he said, "is cheapening the cost of litigation by simplifying judicial procedure and expediting final judgment. Under present conditions the poor man is at a woful disadvantage in a contest with a large corporation or a rich opponent. The necessity for reform exists in both the United States courts and in all state courts. It naturally falls to the general government, by its example, to furnish a model to all states. Under the law the Supreme Court of the United States has the power and is given the duty to frame the equity rules of procedure."

The President mentioned the recent reform of the rules of chancery under taken in England. Senator Root, at the last session of Congress, introduced an amendment to the sundry civil bill, appropriating \$10,000 to pay the expenses of a committee of the Supreme Court to undertake a revision of the rules of practice in courts of equity and admiralty. The purpose of the appropriation was to permit the committee to make a close study of the English system, which is regarded as a model, but the amendment was not adopted.

The present rules of procedure in equity date back to the organization of the Supreme Court in 1789, and have not been revised or amended since 1842.

William D. Guthrie, of Guthrie, Bangs & Van Sinderen, who has had an extensive practice in the federal courts for many years, said last night, when a Tribune reporter informed him of Chief Justice White's action:

"For a considerable time there has been a demand on the part of lawyers throughout the country for a sweeping revision of the rules of practice now in force in the equity division of the federal courts. The present rules make it hard to dispose of cases with any degree of promptness. I think that most lawyers who have practised in the courts of equity will approve a revision of the rules. I do not know that the order from the chief justice will have any effect on a movement for the revision of the rules of practice in other branches of the United States courts."

Louis Marshall, of the firm of Guggenheimer, Untermeyer & Marshall, said:

"There has been a movement on foot for some time to bring about a revision of the rules of practice in the equity as well as in the law division of the United States courts. President Taft has favored it, as have a large number of the practising attorneys. The present rules of practice, with a few slight modifications, have been in force for a century or more, and there is need of revision. The present rules were framed when legal matters were conducted on a more leisurely line than at the present time. There is also a movement on foot to have the rules of practice in the law division of the United States courts revised. Both of these revisions are intended to expedite the disposal of cases before the courts, and are much to be desired."

Samuel Untermeyer, of the same firm, said:

"A revision of the antiquated rules of practice in the United States courts of equity has become necessary, and I think the bar will welcome the revision. It is a much needed reform."

SAD FACED COW RETALIATES

Attacked by Mad Dog, Finally
Breaks Its Back.

Sharon, Penn., June 3.—A mad dog that ran amuck at Sandy Lake, near here, after biting several other dogs, tackled a sad-faced cow yesterday in the pasture of H. M. Brown, and for a time the cow tried to avoid the onslaught of the dog. Bitten on the shoulder and about the body several times, the cow finally charged the dog and tossed it high in the air.

The dog's back was broken and its life was ended by a blow on the head from a club.

MEN WHO WILL SEEK TO OBTAIN LAW'S DELAYS.
Three members of Supreme Court who are to revise rules of procedure in federal courts of equity.

CHIEF JUSTICE WHITE.
Photo copyright by J. Knowles Bishop.

MAN IN PISTOL FIGHT
ROUTS THREE BANDITS

Manager of Sloan Estate, in
Westchester, Wounds One
and Saves \$1,600.

JUNKMAN ALSO ROBBED

Youth Under Arrest Confesses
That He and Companion
Sought to Imitate
Sicilian Brigands.

Elwood F. Weeks, the superintendent of the Sloan estate at Mount Kisco, north of White Plains, proved that he had plenty of nerve yesterday, because when three bandits held him up and demanded his money he engaged in a pistol fight with the men, and after wounding one of them managed to get away unhurt and still held on to \$1,600 in cash he had with him.

Mr. Weeks had been to the Mount Kisco Bank, where he drew out the money to pay off men employed on the place. He was driving a fast trotter to a buggy along the State Road, when three men with caps pulled over their eyes and drawn revolvers jumped from behind a clump of bushes. One of the bandits, who talked with a foreign accent, said: "Hold up your hands and give us your money!"

"Wait just a minute," said Weeks, as he reached down under his seat where the satchel containing the money lay. "I will take care of you in a minute," he continued, and when he raised his right hand a big Colt's revolver was pointed at one of the men and then followed a flash of flame. Three times he pulled the trigger, and one of the men dropped to the road with a groan.

In the excitement the hold-up men became demoralized and fired wildly, while Weeks whipped up his horse and sped down the road. The bandits continued to fire at him, while he returned shot for shot. The men pursued him for some distance, and the last he saw of them they were dragging their wounded companion into the woods.

When Mr. Weeks reached his home he telephoned to the police, and a posse of men started on the trail of the highwaymen. Blood stains were found on the roadway, but as no trace of the bandits could be found it is believed they escaped on horseback.

Several hours before this hold-up occurred Abraham Levine, a junkman, of No. 206 Union avenue, New Rochelle, reported that two "road agents" had held him up on the Wilmet Road, not far from the country home of Francis A. Stratton, president of the Westchester Lighting Company, on the outskirts of New Rochelle.

Levine told the police the men were armed with big revolvers and had red handkerchiefs over the lower parts of their faces and slouch hats pulled down over their eyes. When he saw the guns the junkman says he gave up \$200, which was the first payment on some property he had sold.

Two hours after the Levine robbery occurred Philip Macchio, sixteen years old, living at No. 25 Pleasant avenue, Tuckahoe, was behind the bars in the New Rochelle police station. He confessed, it is alleged, to Lieutenant Frank Cody and Detective Joseph Fannelli that he had taken part in the hold-up.

According to the police, Macchio said he was persuaded by a friend to take his revolver and play brigand. At Wilmet Road they covered part of their faces with gaudy silk handkerchiefs, such as they had seen in pictures of the Sicilian brigands. They first attempted to hold up a farmer, but they lost their nerve and finally hid behind trees until Levine came along. Macchio says he seized the trunk of the horse while his companion, broke the revolver under the junkman's nose and demanded his money. After he had given up his cash Levine was allowed to drive away. Macchio's companion has not been caught, and the police believe he may be the leader of the gang that held up Mr. Weeks.

IF CLOCK STRIKES, PASTOR WILL

Shelby, Conn., June 3.—Some one found that the clock in the steeple of the First Congregational Church was not striking, on orders of the Rev. Mr. Kennedy, the pastor, as it disturbed the sleep of his two small children. Forthwith a communication was sent to the church committee asking that the striking apparatus be wound up. If this is done Mr. Kennedy says he will resign as pastor.

WEDDING BREAKS ART CIRCLE

Trio of Philadelphia Young Women
Had Labored Eight Years Together.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]
Philadelphia, June 3.—Miss Elizabeth Shippen Green, the artist, was married this morning at her home, Coggesla, in the Creshelm Valley, Mount Airy, to Huger Elliott, director of the Rhode Island School of Design. The wedding was attended by a small circle of friends.

With the departure of Miss Green the circle of three artists who have lived together for the last eight years is broken. Friends had understood that they had agreed to devote their lives to art. The remaining two are Miss Violet Oakley, who won distinction through her work in the Capitol at Harrisburg, and Miss Jessie Wilcox Smith, who is known for her delineations of children. The three women artists have lived at Radnor, Mount Airy and at the home where the wedding was held to-day.

RABBI'S DAUGHTER KILLED

Six Companions Hurt in Automobile
Wreck at Richmond.

Richmond, Va., June 3.—Mildred Calisch, the seventeen-year-old daughter of Rabbi E. N. Calisch, of the Jewish Synagogue Bethaba, was instantly killed and her six companions injured in an automobile wreck here to-day. The car blew out a tire on a curve and turned over twice.

Continued on eleventh page.

FARMERS 'BUNCOED',
SAYS THE PRESIDENT

Principal Opposition to Reciprocity Comes from "Lumber Trust" and Print Paper Makers.

RESTS CASE WITH PEOPLE

New York Firm Criticised for
Its Activity, Ostensibly in Be-
half of National Grange
—Comprehensive
Address.

Chicago, June 3.—President Taft, in a speech before the Western Economic Society here to-night, declared that the principal opposition to the Canadian reciprocity agreement came not from the farmer but from the "lumber trust" and from American manufacturers of print paper.

In one of the most comprehensive addresses that he has made on the subject, the President outlined some of the methods employed by the opponents of reciprocity, practically told the farmers that they were being "buncoed" by special interests and said that the fate of the agreement rested not so much with the United States Senate as with the people of the country.

If the farmer and the country at large, he said, could be brought to understand that this treaty was in the interests of the majority of the people, he would no longer fear the coming vote in the Senate.

The President was not sparing in his words. He told of the reasons for the opposition to the treaty by the "lumber trust" and by the paper manufacturers, and without using names criticised a New York firm, some of whose members recently appeared at the hearings before the Senate Finance Committee in Washington, ostensibly in behalf of the National Grange, and objecting to the enactment of the agreement.

In spite of the forces that are arrayed against it the President expressed the belief that the agreement would become a law.

"The bill," he said, "will pass, if it passes at all, because of the force of public opinion in its favor."

Mr. Taft's Speech.

The President said in part:

In beginning what I have to say, I desire to express my sincere gratitude to the members of the Western Economic Society for giving me an opportunity to address you and to subject so distinguished and intelligent a company.

The Canadian reciprocity agreement, providing for free trade in agricultural products of the two countries, and a corresponding reduction of duty on all secondary food products, and for a considerable reduction in a number of manufactured goods, passed the House of Representatives in April last, and was referred to the Senate to its Committee on Finance, and there has been under consideration by the committee for a number of days. It is expected that the bill will be reported to the Senate during the coming week.

The agreement has been suggested in the necessary conferences held with the representatives of Canada over the question of the application of the maximum tariff to Canadian imports into this country, and in the course of the adjustment of that question, in which, by reason of certain Canadian import duties, we were able to apply the minimum tariff to Canadian imports. It seemed mutually profitable to extend the consideration of the tariff of the reciprocity agreement already begun, to the point of a complete reciprocity agreement. Commissioners who had expert knowledge of the subject were appointed, and after investigations and study, and after a conference covering an entire year, an agreement was finally reached which has been embodied in the bill which has passed the House and is pending in the Senate.

Cordial Popular Approval.

The cordial approval throughout the country which the proposed agreement received when it was sent to the Senate, surprised every one. It was a surprise, for further consideration of the treaty since its submission to Congress, in January last, has only confirmed the opinion of judgment in favor of its adoption into law.

The treaty is pending in Washington, and the decision must be made in the Senate of the United States. The question naturally arises why I should come from Washington to Chicago—a matter of a thousand miles—to speak on an issue like this, when the persons to be reached are so much nearer my usual place of residence. The answer is, if it is not a little different way in which it is presented, because of the force of public opinion in its favor.

The agreement has been criticised because it was framed as a completed document by the State Department, without consultation with members of the House or the Senate, and we of the administration have been subjected to many attacks on this ground. The subject matter of the treaty, however, was of such a character that it covered so many different items—that if conferences had been sought in respect to those items, the individual objections of Senators and Representatives would have been reached an agreement at all.

One of the great objections to the old method of framing a tariff bill was that in order to secure its passage every district had to be given something in the bill in the way of protection, whether it needed it or not, for the purpose of appeasing the representative of that district and securing his support. This method was obviously calculated to produce a bill drawn not with a view to the protection, but for many industries that did not need it at all.

Schedules Considered Separately.

Hence the proposition has been made, and has received the general approval, that the various schedules of the tariff should be considered separately, and that the amount of protection to be furnished a particular product should be determined on its merits with reference to the cost of its production at home and abroad. Now the Canadian reciprocity agreement is in a little different way in that it calls for approval of it as a unit, without regard to the necessity for tariff revision, if there be such necessity, in respect to other schedules of the tariff not affected or touched by it.

I venture to think that there is much less real opposition to reciprocity than has been represented in Washington for the purpose of influencing votes in both Houses. I am very hopeful that the bill

will pass.

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